

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

JOHN BERMAN,	)	Case No. 5:11-cv-03698 PSG
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>[PROPOSED] FINAL JURY</b>
v.	)	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
	)	
KNIFE RIVER CORPORATION, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

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**1. DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

When you begin your deliberations, you should elect one member of the jury as your presiding juror. That person will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you can do so. Your verdict must be unanimous.

Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have considered all of the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not hesitate to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should. Do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

**2. COMMUNICATION WITH COURT**

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through Mr. Rivera, signed by your presiding juror or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing; I will communicate with any member of the jury on anything concerning the case only in writing, or here in open court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the parties before answering it, which may take some time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any question. Remember that you are not to tell anyone—including me—how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged. Do not disclose any vote count in any note to the court.

**3. RETURN OF VERDICT**

A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your presiding juror will fill in the form that has been given to you, sign and date it, and advise the court that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

**4. CACI 400. NEGLIGENCE – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS**

Mr. Berman claims that he was harmed by Knife River Corporation's negligence and that it should be held responsible for that harm. To establish this claim, Mr. Berman must prove all of the following:

1. That Knife River was negligent;
2. That the Mr. Berman was harmed; and
3. That Knife River's negligence was a substantial factor in causing Mr. Berman's harm.

**5. CACI 401. BASIC STANDARD OF CARE**

Negligence is the failure to use reasonable care to prevent harm to oneself or to others.

A person can be negligent by acting or by failing to act. A person is negligent if he or she does something that a reasonably careful person would not do in the same situation or fails to do something that a reasonably careful person would do in the same situation.

You must decide how a reasonably careful person would have acted in Knife River's situation.

**6. CACI 405. COPMARATIVE FAULT OF PLAINTIFF**

Knife River claims that Mr. Berman's own negligence contributed to his harm. To succeed on this claim, Knife River must prove both of the following:

1. That Mr. Berman was negligent; and
2. That Mr. Berman's negligence was a substantial factor in causing his harm.

If Knife River proves the above, Mr. Berman's damages are reduced by your determination of the percentage of Mr. Berman's responsibility. I will calculate the actual reduction.

**7. CACI 425. GROSS NEGLIGENCE EXPLAINED**

Gross negligence is the lack of any care or an extreme departure from what a reasonably careful person would do in the same situation to prevent harm to oneself or to others.

A person can be grossly negligent by acting or by failing to act.



**8. CACI 430. CAUSATION – SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR**

A substantial factor in causing harm is a factor that a reasonable person would consider to have contributed to the harm. It must be more than a remote or trivial factor. It does not have to be the only cause of the harm.

Conduct is not a substantial factor in causing harm if the same harm would have occurred without that conduct.

**9. CACI 3900. INTRODUCTION TO TORT DAMAGES – LIABILITY CONTESTED**

If you decide that Mr. Berman has proved his claim against Knife River, you also must decide how much money will reasonably compensate Mr. Berman for the harm. This compensation is called “damages.”

The amount of damages must include an award for each item of harm that was caused by Knife River’s wrongful conduct, even if the particular harm could not have been anticipated.

Mr. Berman does not have to prove the exact amount of damages that will provide reasonable compensation for the harm. However, you must not speculate or guess in awarding damages.

**10. CACI 3902. ECONOMIC AND NONECONOMIC DAMAGES**

The damages claimed by Mr. Berman for the harm caused by Knife River fall into two categories called economic damages and noneconomic damages. You will be asked on the verdict form to state the two categories of damages separately.

**11. CACI 3903. ITEMS OF ECONOMIC DAMAGE**

The following are the specific items of economic damages claimed by Mr. Berman:

1. Loss of income, past, present and future;

To recover damages for past lost earnings, Mr. Berman must prove the amount of income that he has lost to date.

To recover damages for future lost earnings, Mr. Berman must prove the amount of income he will be reasonably certain to lose in the future as a result of the injury.

2. Medical bills, past, present and future.

To recover economic damages for past medical expenses, Mr. Berman must prove the reasonable cost of reasonably necessary medical care that he has received.

To recover economic damages for future medical expenses, plaintiff must prove the reasonable cost of reasonably necessary medical care that he is reasonably certain to need in the future.

**12. CACI 3905. ITEMS OF NONECONOMIC DAMAGE**

The following are the specific items of noneconomic damages claimed by Mr. Berman:

1. Pain and suffering, past, present, and future;
2. Loss of enjoyment of life, past, present, and future;
3. Physical impairment, disfigurement, and inconvenience, past, present, and future.

**13. CACI 3905A. PHYSICAL PAIN, MENTAL SUFFERING, AND  
EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

No fixed standard exists for deciding the amount of these noneconomic damages. You must use your judgment to decide a reasonable amount based on the evidence and your common sense.

To recover for future physical pain, mental suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, disfigurement, physical impairment, inconvenience, grief, anxiety, humiliation, and/or emotional distress, Mr. Berman must prove that he is reasonably certain to suffer that harm.

For future physical pain, mental suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, disfigurement, physical impairment, inconvenience, grief, anxiety, humiliation, and/or emotional distress, determine the amount in current dollars paid at the time of judgment that will compensate Mr. Berman for these future damages. This amount of non-economic damages should not be further reduced to present cash value because that reduction should only be performed with respect to economic damages.

**14. CACI 3925. ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL NOT EVIDENCE OF DAMAGES**

The arguments of the attorneys are not evidence of damages. Your award must be based on your reasoned judgment applied to the testimony of the witnesses and the other evidence that has been admitted during trial.

**15. CACI 3927. AGGRAVATION OF PREEXISTING CONDITION OR DISABILITY**

Mr. Berman is not entitled to damages for any physical or emotional condition that he had before Knife River's conduct occurred. However, if Mr. Berman had a physical or emotional condition that was made worse by Knife River's wrongful conduct, you must award damages that will reasonably and fairly compensate him for the effect on that condition.



**16. CACI 3930. MITIGATION OF DAMAGES (PERSONAL INJURY)**

If you decide Knife River is responsible for the original harm, Mr. Berman is not entitled to recover damages for harm that Knife River proves Mr. Berman could have avoided with reasonable efforts or expenditures.

You should consider the reasonableness of Mr. Berman's efforts in light of the circumstances facing him at the time, including his ability to make the efforts or expenditures without undue risk or hardship.

If Mr. Berman made reasonable efforts to avoid harm, then your award should include reasonable amounts that he spent for this purpose.

**17. CACI 3932. LIFE EXPECTANCY**

If you decide Mr. Berman has suffered damages that will continue for the rest of his life, you must determine how long he will probably live. In deciding a person's life expectancy, you should also consider, among other factors, that person's health, habits, activities, lifestyle and occupation.

**18. CACI 3934. DAMAGES ON MULTIPLE LEGAL THEORIES**

Mr. Berman seeks damages from Knife River under more than one legal theory. However, each item of damages may be awarded only once, regardless of the number of legal theories alleged.

**19. CACI 3960. CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE - GENERAL VERDICT**

If you decide that Mr. Berman's negligence combined with Knife River's negligence in causing Mr. Berman's harm, then you must decide the percentage of responsibility for the harm that you attribute to each of them.

First, decide the total amount of Mr. Berman's damages. Then decide the percentage of responsibility that Mr. Berman and Knife River have for the damages. Then reduce the total damages by the percentage of responsibility that you attribute to Mr. Berman.

After you make these calculations, state the reduced damage award in your verdict.

**20. CACI 3964. JURORS NOT TO CONSIDER ATTORNEY FEES AND COURT COSTS**

You must not consider, or include as part of any award, attorney fees or expenses that the parties incurred in bringing or defending this lawsuit.

**21. DEPOSITION IN LIEU OF LIVE TESTIMONY**

A deposition is the sworn testimony of a witness taken before trial. The witness is placed under oath to tell the truth and lawyers for each party may ask questions. The questions and answers are recorded. When a person is unavailable to testify at trial, the deposition of that person may be used at the trial.

You should consider deposition testimony, presented to you in court in lieu of live testimony, insofar as possible, in the same way as if the witness had been present to testify.

Do not place any significance on the behavior or tone of voice of any person reading the questions or answers.

**22. EXPERT OPINION**

Some witnesses, because of education or experience, are permitted to state opinions and the reasons for those opinions.

Opinion testimony should be judged just like any other testimony. You may accept it or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness's education and experience, the reasons given for the opinion, and all the other evidence in the case.

United States District Court  
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**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: August 22, 2014

  
PAUL S. GREWAL  
United States Magistrate Judge